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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1305.

### The All-Compelling Power. We are gratified that our readers a

readers are the Virginia publichave taken such a practical philosophical view of the Monday Times-Dispatch. There is a school of philosophy in Germany which holds the history makes men rather than that men make history. There is much of trutt that view. The times in which one lives have much to do with determining one's conduct, with shaping one's destiny In organized society there is no suc thing as absolute independence "No man liveth to himself." This is peculiarly a age of interdependence. No man can re independent of his environment, of the circumstances which surround him. The merchant must meet the demands of his trade; the manufacturer must make goods to suit the popular taste, no matter what his own taste ma be. He has no option. He does not make th econditions. The times make them, an he must reckon with them. It is not a question whether he will or he will not it is a question of must or failure.

The Tolytocco Trust, so called, is a pow-erful concern. But it is not powerful though to make the people smoke cigarettes made of dark tobacco, and if It should try such an experiment it would soon put itself out of business,

No man has absolute control over his own affairs. He must always reckon with his customers, with the general condtion's and demands of the age and com munity in which he operates.

Of course we are not making apologies we are simply stating some self-evident, commonplace, but highly interesting The rallroad companies do not cun Sunday trains simply because they want to, it is not a matter of choice with them one way or the other. They have to. The progress of the age makes Sunday trains a necessity, as much so as the Sunday ice wagon and the Sunday wagon. It is all well enough to say that the people can do without ice and fresh milk one day in the week; the fact is they will not, and the public will is the

The Sunday newspaper, long since be came a puble necessity in Richmond, The popular demand made it so. Now the popular damand makes the Monday morn ing paper on public necessity, and the Times-Dispatch was simply compelled to meet the demand.

If there had been any doubt of it, the doubt was removed ast Monday when the paper made its appearance, It has been most cordially and agreeably reto already at institution, and we are as gratified as our patrons are pleased. Mutual congratulations seem to be in order,

### Growth of Public Schools in Richmond.

Richmond has given no proof of its vitality as significant as the growth of its public school system from 1869 until to-day. The enrollment of scholars has increased from 2,757 to 12,185; the teachers from 50 to 287; the total yearly cost from \$39,000 to \$185,596.70; the value of school property from \$4,500 to \$78,000; the number of school buildings from one to Facts such as these tell a tale of faithful stewardship, efficient management and successful teaching that far exceed any mere words of praise. The Times-Dispatch is deeply sensible of the great public service rendered by the past and present school boards, principals and teachers, and we congratulate ourselves and the citizens of Richmond upon th magnificent exhibit of the vitally important work that has been done for education in this city in the last thirty-five

Each age has its own problems, but all are problems of education in its broadest sense. The last generation in the South has had to grapple with the insistent de mand for education that meant primarily instruction in the three R's. We had, as a result of the war, to cope with the ignorance of the "citizen" negro and the poverty of the devastated whites. In no way has the South so signalized its capac ity to deal successfully with fundamental oblems-not even in its unparalleled achievements in war-as in its master; of the conditions left for peaceful solution. The attitude of the South to the negro before, during and after the war has been as praiseworthy as it has been be it enlightened selfishness or pure patriotism-has stood as a lasting proof of

the temper of our people. In Richmond we have a brilliant ex-

educational facilities in the brief space The Cimes Dispatch of therty-five years, under all sorts of adverse conditions, and with the everpressing need for strict economy. This work has been necomplished by the devotion of the teachers, the self-denying patriotism of the school boards and the broad public spirt of the City Councils. With our increasing wealth, the same spirit has continued, and the new high school is a proof that Richmond will ever keep at the head of the procession in matters of education, it is business sagacity and political wisdom to do so. For education is the basis of the success of the individual, as well as the commu nity. But in order to have education it the future we must continue to have that unselfish co-operation between the city the citizens and the teachers, which has made Richmond's past in education a

The Mikado and His People. The Mikado has taken his subjects into his confidence and explained to them fully the terms of the treaty of peace. Among other things the people have been informed that the report that Cape Soya, at the southern end of Sakhalin, may not be fortified by the Japanese is erroncous, and again that it would have cost Japan more money and more blood to take Vladivostock than it cost to take Port Arthur. It is pointed out that Russia would have continued the struggle rather than pay an indemnity and that a continuance of the war would of nocessity have been at great and increasing cost to Japan. Finally the people were made to see that the conclusion of the war was advantageous to Japan's national development, while a prolongation of it meant further wasting of her

energies and resources.
"It is manifestly with the intent, remarks the New York Times, "of putremarks the New York Times, "of put-ting the Japanese people in the way of understanding these things that the gov-grument, discarding its undent and stupid policy of secrey, has made known to the people in official, or semi-official, communications the reasons why it made communications the reasons why the terms of peace ought to be satisfactory to the Japanese. A little late, but in quite a genuine Western way, his Imperial Majesty's government has set imperial Majesty's government has set about creating an intelligent public opin-ion in Tokio."

could be no better mark than this of Japan's progress in civilization. Civilization means light. In a progressive nation, the people demand to know all about the goings-on of government. They will not tolerate secret prisons and asy lums into which men and women are summarily thrust and indefinitely con- in greater or less degree insectivorous, fined. They will have no star chamber proceedings, no underground conclaves. The people will not allow the government to have secrets. They know that men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil, and whenever there is attempt at concealment there is popular suspicion of evildoing. The people have the right to know all about their own affairs and they demand of their representatives all information to which they are entitled. The Japanese have reached that stage of modern civilization and the authorities of government are wise in supplying the demand for information, instead of trying to suppress on the one hand and intimidate on the other. It is always sensible and expedient for the government to recognize and concede all the inaltenable rights of the people.

Giving the subject a local twist, we remark that at one of the Virginia resorts the other day a prominent citizen and taxpayer of Richmond expressed great indignation that the Board of Health had refused to give to the newspapers the exact facts and figures concerning health conditions in this city. He eald that it was his right to know, in order that he might govern his movements accordingly. That he was in safe place and he did not care to take chances. That if he knew the exact conditions, the respensibility would be upon himself; but that if the situation should be concealed from him and he should be betrayed into taking his family home while an epidemic was prevaliing he would feel that the government had practiced a fraud upon him and done him a cruel wrong.

That position is perfectly tenable. No department of the government has any right to conceal from the people important and material facts which they have the right to know.

### Senator Harman's Record.

The record of Senator Harman, Republican candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. while in the State Senate will play an important part in the campaign, it seems The Clinch Valley News, published at Tazewell, in Mr. Harman's county, has been delving into the Senate Journal for the nurpose of getting out all the facts calculated to shed light on the Senator's legislative career. The News prings to light a number of interesting facts.

It seems that Mr. Harman voted against the Keezell resolution, declaring for a single list of school books and re commending that arrangements be made for the exchange of old books for new Three other Republicans voted against the resolution, which passed the Sen-

nal shows that during the long session of 1902-3-4 there were 1,555 roll-calls in the Senate, and that Mr. Harman was absent 958 times, Of the 733 roll-calls of the sesion of 1904 he missed 504.

Benator Harman voted for the repeal of the Wharton fire insurance law. The News says the repeal of this law has caused a big advance in insurance rates.

The News attacks Senator Harman for securing the passage of a "prohibition" bill for all his district save the town of Pocahontas. Pocahontas was the only place in Senator Harman's district where the sale of liquor was authorized in

He voted against the child labor bil and he voted for "the dog law," which Republicans abuse so generally and generously.

The News calls attention to the fact that when Senator R. P. Bruce, a Demoample of the development of exceptional crat from Wise county, made his cele-

brated fight in 1901, probably, for the chartering of the Gladesville Railroad, he was opposed by Senator Harman, The object of the charter was to allow another rathroad to get into the great cont and lumber section represented by Mr. Harman and Mr. Bruce, Powerful raliroad Interests opposed the granting it the charter. The roads committee of the Senate turned down the bill, but Mr. Bruce carried the fight to the floor of the Senate, and won after a terrible struggle. The News charges that Senator Harman appeared before the committee in opposition to the bills, and that when that body voted to spoort the bill be went home and engaged in the land bustness, thinking that the measure was defeated. It is charged that Senator Harman said that he opposed the bills after a conference with the managers of certain roads aiready existing in extreme Southwest Virginia, an explanation which was hardly satisfactory to his constituents, who wanted to see established the most liberal means for the development of the resources of their section.

Taken by and large, the record of Senator Harman does not develop according to this report that he was a very careful, painstaking and watchful representative of the people. Cetrainly, there are many of the people. Cerramy, the constituents reasons apparent why his constituents of should not be extremely manifesting their appreciation and confidence by voting him into a place of higher honor. There is certainly no sufficlent reason to elect him over our gallant

### As to Bat Shooting.

It is to be feared that the oracle who presides over the "Query and Answer" column of this paper has gotten some of his friends into trouble. The question was asked ... it was unlawful to shoot bull bats, leather-winged bats and martins. The reply was that there was nothing in the Code to forbid the shooting of bats, but it was unlawful to shoot mar-A section of the Code enumerate at

ome length the birds that are protected by the law, and martins were mentioned n it, but bats were not. Our reply was founded on this section, Since then the game warden of this district has called our attention to another section of the Code, which declares in general terms that it is unlawful to shoot any "insectivorous" birds. Bats are pre-eminently insectivorous, and it may be that the law was intended for their special protection. But all birds that fly over Virginia are and it can hardly be that this sweeping law was intended to protect all birds. It would also seem that if the lawmakers had intended to prevent the shooting of all bats they would have named them in the section in which mocking birds, red birds and others are particularly protected. At any rate, there seems to be a difference of opinion among the justices of the peace of the State. We notice in our State exchanges that many sportsmen have been arraigned for shooting buil bats. In a number of cases, they were fined, and in every instance they appealed to a higher court. In many other cases they were not fined, the justice before whom they were arraigned evidently taking the same view of the lav that the oracle of the query and answer column did. It would be safe for friends to forego the pleasure of bat shooting this season, and perhaps the next Legislature will afford them relief by straightening out the now mixed law and this may be done in time for the next

A Chicago paper reports the case of an applicant for naturalization in one of the courts of that city, who knew for a certainty that Theodore Roosevelt is President of the United States, but was quite in doubt as to who George Washington was and has never heard of such a thing as the constitution of the United States. This reminds the Springfield Republican of a case that came up in Pennsylvania only a few days ago, where a coal miner sought naturalization. He was asked to name the President of the United States, and promptly replied, "John Mitchell." Asked next who the Governor of Pennsylvania is, he replied, still more promptly, "John Mitcheli."

"Honor won't buy a breakfast" was once a famous expression in Virginia polities. The Fredericksburg Journal, an uncompromising Republican paper, quotes it and denounces the expression as false and slanderous. It was first used by Frank P. Blair, Republican Attorney General of Virginia. Robert W. Blair who has been making Republican speeches in the Fredericksburg section recently, is a son of the late Frank P Blair.

"We do not think," says the hartford Times, "that the refusal of the Springfield hotels to give bed and board to some of the leading negroes of Massachusetts will escape observation and comment on the part of the occupants of the Southern journalistic watchtowers. That kind of thing has become so common up in Massachusetts it has ceased to be news or particularly interesting.

The Atlanta Constitution lays down the proposition that "good roads make good schools, good trade and good citizens," We are of the opinion that good training in good schools will have much to with waking up the riging genera tion to the necessity of good roads.

The "irreducible minimum" for cotton as settled upon by the Asheville conference is a capital good thing if the members of the conference can demonstrate a logical way to enforce their mandate.

The Missourt pumpkin crop is short this year and one of the papers of that State explains the cause by saying that

Let it Her"

# THE WEATHER!

Forecast: Virginia-Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; fresh southeast winds. North Carolina-Rain Monday, projected by fair on the coast; Tuesday rain; fresh southeast winds.

Conditions Yesterday. 

Thermometer This Day Last Year CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

Miniature Almanac. 

the excessive rains made the vines grow so fast that the fruit was ruined by be ing dragged on the ground.

The straw hat ands it very difficult to stand pat at this season, Another great peace maker can find

business with the Taggarts.

The Filipinos have been completely civilized. They know how to play poker

Senator Depew paid the money right lown for his vindication. That is better way to get a vindication man some men try for it.

The Demogratic State Committee has also pulled off a Portsmouth peace treaty, but It is no guaranteed to be of the permanent kind. With the return of autumn and pleas-

ant weather the Washington trust bust ers will probably make a pretense of resuming business. The crop statistics show that Indiana raises something else besides poets, a

bumper erop of corn occasionally, for Instance. The Republicans are having a go time all to themselves, but there will be

campaign business enough for them in few days. According to the views of the Chester field weather prophet Jack Frost is be gluning to select his pumpkins for the

Everybody can't be harpy an at once. For instance, the summer resort proprietors are complaining of an early

The honorable Campbell Slemp, will some day make a good thing posing for an artist as a model for a statue of optim

The trouble with Mayor Woodward wa that because of crowding he could not find room on the water wagon in Toledo.

What would a Virginia election, pri mary or otherwise, be without Norfolk county? A very dull and insipid thing.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to spend \$25,000 a day for dinners. Feeds the whole harem once a day, we presume, Northern Virginia farmers are getting

their pumpkins and other glant products ready for the county fairs. The sportsman with a hammerless shotgun is just now rejoicing over old Vir-

ginla's bumper crop of partridges. The tayern keepers of Portsmouth want-

ed a longer drawn out peace conference. A few belated straw hats will make

neir final appearance this week. As if Danville wasn't dry enough it had to have a big fire.

### A Cheerful Liar.

A Cheerful Liar.

"Speaking of llars," said the truthful man, "I ran across one the other day who deserves the prize. The conversation had turned on gambling, and as usual every man had some story of wonderful luck. Then the modern Ananias butted in: It was in El Paso some years ago, he said. I was younger in those days and gambled quite a bit. If I went broke it was all right, but if I won I wanted the whole pile. I strolled into a gambling house one night, walked to the roulette table and placed a \$100 bill on No. 17, expecting, of course, to lose. The ball dropped in the No. If division, but I let the money remain on No. If, Seventeen came a second time, but still I refused to pull my money down, it came a third time. Then I got cold feet and cashed in. I flow much did you win? I asked 'Oh, I don't remember exactly,' he repiled, 'but I came near breaking the bank.' I grabbed a pencel and plece of paper and figured out that our friend had won \$5.92.69. but it was not till I showed him the figures that he hedged.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### Over in Northampton.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

EASTVILLE, NORTHAMPTON CO., VA.
Sept. 10 -At a recent meeting of the new
county committee of Accomac Mr. G. Waites
Mapp, prominent young attorney, was chost
member of the bar, was chosen scoretary acre
treasurer. Dr. John W. Bowdoin, the retiring
the arms in the served in that capacity for the
sast sixten years, and has juide a go-d
yeord. record.

Quite a bunch of applicants are already out for the place of chairman of the State licent of Fisheries. They are Dr. G. P. Moore, of this county, 10 John W. Buwdoin, now the cumbent, Dr. Frank Fletcher, and Mr. S. Wilkins Mathows, of Accounter Mr. Mr. Diec, of Lanuator, and Mr. Robert W. Shullice, of

olk and F. Nottingham has returned faithmore, where he has had his fast ter, Cordova, entered in several races. He good luck to make a more coord, win-first and second moses a some of them. Tokingon from a viet of several weeks are an entered to the several more and the several weeks are an anti-other points. North, Addison Javvig and his sister, Miss are Jarvig, have returned from a visit lamit City.

Margaret Jarvis, have returned from a visit to Atlantic House have returned from a visit to Atlantic Union the second from spending the summer in the mountains of Virginia and Hickmond.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pitchett, of Accomac, died Monday at an advanced ass.

Mr. John H. Somers, a merchant of Winter-ville, died recently at the age of thirty-six years.

# FOR THE FARM.

### MARSH-RAISED HOGS.

Interesting Experience of a Farmer On the Lower James River.

er On the Lower James River.

(F. L. Douthat, Charles City County.)
Most of the plantations lying on the jower James River have attached large aereage of taxable, but non-productive, marsh lands. Particularly is this true where I reside. Wishing to utilize some of this non-productive property. I ventured a small investment in hog raishing. I enfolosed about 160 acres of the garsh, and on March 1st I turned in aftern sows, six months old, and six harrows, of the same age.

During the succeeding six months nothing in the shape of feed was given these hogs except sufficient corn to entice them to return to their shelter at night. This precaution is necessary, as it is not only desirable to keep the hogs from becoming wild, but it is also necessary to keep them healthy by providing a dry and comfortable place for their sleeping quarters.

My experience has convinced me that swine are more subject to pneumonia then any other disease. No amount of ex-

My experience has convinced me that swine are more subject to pneumonia than any other disease. No amount of exposure injures them during their active hours in search of food or while moving, but cold and damp beds will almost certainly produce pneumonia.

As the warm weather advanced I found it difficult to entice the hogs to their shelter at night, as they seemed to be entirely satisfied with the abundance of nutritous food supplied by the marsh.

ecuted, when the dread cholera destroyed the whole herd, amounting to about two hundred, of various sizes, but mostly grown hogs. I know of no renedy for hog cholera, but I am satisfied that there are precautions that can be taken that will very much reduce the occurrence of the disease. A very simple and necessary thing to do to keep swine in good health is to provide an abundance of sail and wood ash, or charcoal, kept in a dry place, and always accessible. This is very often neg ected by farmers who do not make a specialty of farmers who do not make a specialty

farmers who do not make a specialty of swine breeding. I know that an excessive corn diet is undestrable, as it causes a trouble similar to dyspepsia, and I believe it is that very common disease. To return to the subject of the marsh as a food supply for hogs, I am satisfied it can be made exceedingly profitwhorever there are large marshes. Hindsome returns were made by me before any disaster befor, and it is seldom that such a calamity visits any section of this country.

### POULTRY RAISING.

Perils of the Business.,

I began to pay some attention to poultry in 1903, and in August of 1904 I had 400 good hens—brown and white Leghorns, and a few Minorcas. I sold



A Virginia Tobacco Field. At the Prevailing Low Prices, Tobacco Growers Can Only Make a Living by Working Their Own Crops With the Help of Their Families.

Making Hay in the Old-Fashloned Way in New York State.

of dlet.

Had-I-not seen these hogs almost daily I would not have known them to be the same on May 1st, so marvelous had been their growth and general improvement in sixty days. I was satisfied that I had solved the problem of utilizing these vast marsh; lands.

marsh lands.

Some time in August of the same year I sold the six barrows. They were fat, weighing 140 and 150 pounds, and had cost nothing whatever for feed except that supplied by the marsh. Naturally, being much encouraged by these results, I increased my diligence in caring for the pigs farrowed in the late fall and early spring following. I anticipated some considerable expense in the way of furnishing food for the hogs and pigs to be wintered. Meanwhile I had added ten to the original fifteen sows. As the winter adtered. Meanwhile I had added ten to the original fifteen sows. As the winter ad-vanced I discovered, to my great satisvanced I discovered, to my great saus-faction, that no great amount of food was necessary, the marsh still furnishing, from its great stores of grass and roots, an ample supply. It was only during very severe weather, when the marsh was

frozen, that any extra food was neces-

in twelve months \$150 worth of young chickens and old fowls and \$950.34 worth of eggs-a total of \$1,100.34. I shipped most of the eggs to Boston for consump tion. My total expense for feeding and are was \$550.

Last year my hens laid 5,000 dozer

Last year my hens laid 5,000 dozen eggs, and for the year ending August 1, 1905, they laid 5,720 dozen. That is the number I have on my books, although I know a great many were stolen by dogs and two-legged rogues. My eggs sold for \$906.88, and I have on hand to sell 600 chickens raised last year.

I feel wheat three times a day when the price is below 75 cents per bushel. In winter I feed corn once a day. The corn is feel on the cob, cut into three pieces, which makes the hens work for the grain and gives them exercise. I also feed wheat bran and shipstuff, with one part cornmeal, and often oats. One ration per day of oats is a good change

so far kept it off by the use of various medicines. Black draught has worked well for me.

I find that gapes attack my chickens if they are kept on the same ground too long, so I move then out into the out and wheat, attible. If I do not do this, I must keep them enclosed on clean ground until about 10 o'clock every morning, when the sun drives the germs new, I find that dusting with slack lime one of the best remedies for this disease, as it kills the worm.

I advise a beginner in the poultry business to go slow at first, with a small flock, and he must expect plenty of work, although it does not require as much labor as general farming.—John J. Otey. What Farm Women Can Do.

Virginia Man Tells How He Has

What Farm Women Can Do.

A young girl who had visited in the city and know what city people liked, made up dainty enkes, picked fresh fruits, gathered fresh flowers, and sent her brother at daybreak to a hotel on the lake's edge, eight miles away. He carried his wares in a basket on horseback. When the boarders came'out on the porch each morning they found him waiting, and his basket always was emptled quickly.

In a small mountain village of Pennsylvania last summer, tourists who went to the general store for notions and other trilles, forgotten in the rush of packing, were amazed to find a display of handsomely embroidered turnovers, shirtward, the city women bought up every piece on sale and inquired eagerly for the address of the worker. Her prices were as a haurdly low that the bargain hunting fever selzed upon the fair tourists. They found her to be a farmer's daughter, whose home was eight miles from the village. Being a clever girl, she soon found that her prices were too low, but raising them did not disconcert her customers. They not only gave her orders to fill and deliver by mail, but they acquainted her with the methods of reaching exchanges for women's work and now she has an established trade.

A girl who has a gift for drying and pressing flowers has paid her way through normal school each year by selling little booklets of pressed wild flowers to gueste at a nearby summer resort, and her pressed autumn leaves go to the city floriats for funeral wreaths.

The country woman, who finds that the fruit is going to waste, ripening faster than it can be marketed, or that the market price is absurdly low, will do well to dry or preserve it. Proserves, jellies, home-canned fruits and relishes of all sorts, notably sweet pickles and formato entsup, can be sold at a good profit through women's exchanges. If a woman makes them in quantities she will do just as well and have less trouble if she deals with first-class grocery firms in the nearest city. Fertilizers for Orchards. There is no element of fertilization njudiciously used, that will do more injudiciously used, that will do more har to an orchard than nitrogen, be-cause this ingredient tends to promote

nar to an orchard than nitrogen, because this ingredient tends to promote visorous rank growth and at the expense of fruiting. It is all very weil to use nitrogen freely, or moderately so, perhaps, in the ease of young trees that are to be forced, but many growers of fruit claim that fungus or diseased growths are often promotel by the too free use of nitrogen.

The valuable constituents or ingredients of the fertilizer in an orchard are for bearing trees phosphoric acid and potash, and it is held that harm can scarcely be done in the quantity of these ingredients put that he soil. In growing fruit a deal depends upon the habits of the trie itself, the soil and its preparation. No doubt your growers are familiar with all of this Drahaze is absolutely essential. Vegetable matter should be worked into the soil from time to time with the view of cadding hums. The best method of soil from time to time with the view of adding humus. The best method of putting in fertilizer is to break up the land from about 15 inches from the stem of the tree to the circumference of the outer branches, broadcast the fertilizer in this space, rake it in and cover it.

## Indian Runner Ducks.

It has only been a few years since Indian Runner ducks were brought over from England, but in that time they have made friends for themselves. They are gray and white, or fawn and white, in color, the marking not usually being very regular. They are very quick in their motions, running rather than wadineir motions, running rather than wad-dling like the common duck, and re-narkably good foragers. They will start out in the morning and not come back until dark, and insects are very scarce

until dark, and insects are very scarce where they cannot capture enough to fil thenselves during the day.

Indian Runners have been called "the Legherns of the duck family on account of the number of eggs they produce. One of these ducks will lay 120 eggs in a year, and they begin laying quite young, many of them laying at six months of age. Their eggs are pure white and half-way between the egg of months of age. Their eggs a white, and half-way between the the Pekin duck and the hen in

he Pekin duck and the hen in size.
At full growth these ducks will dress At full growth these duess in duese about four pounds, and the young are coming into favor with city markets as broilers. They are not so noisy as Pekin dueks, nor do they require much water. It is necessary to keep them shut up in the morning until they have Inid, as in the morning until they have Inid, as they drop their eggs anywhere when allowed to run at large until they be-come broody, when they steal a nest. Farmers are taking to them very

Farmers are taking to them very kindly, as they are profitable as egg layers, and do not fly over fences or seratch up garden or lawn when allowed liberty. If allowed to roam at will they are very little trouble, spending their time in the fields in search of insects, and it is a smart bug that gets away after an Indian Runner has got lis microscopic eye on it. its microscopic eye on it.
MILLER PURVIS.

The Girls Are Awake.

A Philadelphia girl at the age of twenty-three has eight husbands. This may be taken to indicate that the men of that town are asleep, but not the women.

—The Spirit of the Valley.

# Wood's High Grade Grass and Clover Seeds.

NEW CROP SEEDS NOW READY. PRICES QUOTED ON RE-

QUEST. Our Descriptive Fall Cata-logue is an authority on Grassos; tells when and what to sow on different soils, either for Mead-ows or Pastures. Catalogue free for the asking.

### T. W. Wood & Sons.

Stores-12 S. Fourteenth St., Cor. Sixth and Marshall Sts., 1707 E. Franklin St.

Delegates to the Farmers' Na-tional Congress are cordially in-vited to call at our stores while in the city.

frozen, that any extra food was necessary, and that only for the young pigs. The food of the marsh is available every month of the year except during the freezing time, which with us is usually of very short duration.

I regret that I cannot here state the exact number and value of the hogs on hand at the expiration of eighteen months from the start, but my records of the sale of the increase, including the original six barrows alluded to, amounted to \$100, leaving at that time on hand all of the stock with which I began and a considerable reserve of the increase.

Having obtained this fine result, and having on hand an unusually good lot faving obtained this fine result, and having on hand an unusually good lot faving obtained the fine fine successfully into the enterprise. To this of stock with which I began and having on hand an unusually good lot faving obtained the fine result, and having on hand an annishally good lot faving obtained to enter more than any other. It requires constant attention, if not more, than any other. It requires constant attention, a quick; oye, a willing hand and liberal freeding. Unless absolute cleanliness is quantified to the enterprise. To this of the farm into lots of ten and fitteen that the poiltry business needs as made of the house of the marsh. To this of the enterprise. To this the print of the enterprise of the farm into lots of ten and fitteen business, I determined to enter more the print of the farm into lots of ten and fitteen business. I determined to enter more of the farm into lots of ten and fitteen business, I determined to enter more than any other. It requires constant attention, a quick; oye, a willing hand and liberal freeding. Unless absolute cleanliness is quantified or marsh, to determine the provide plenty of dusting the farm into lots of ten and fitteen business, and every different months and the print of the fitter permitted. This grant is too hard the print of the fitter permitted. This is a system very successfully pursued by large raises of gwine.